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## Another New Generic Entity of the Gerridae (Heteroptera)<sup>1</sup>

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We have in the Francis Huntington Snow Museum of the University of Kansas three apterous specimens of a gerrid, two males and one female, that came from Sretensk, Siberia, and were determined as *Gerris brachynotus* Horváth by Dr. A. N. Kiritschenko. *Gerris brachynotus* was described from Gabritza, Eastern Siberia.

At the present time we are unable to examine the type and cannot therefore verify the determination. However, we are convinced these three specimens are not congeneric with *Gerris* and should be described as a new genus.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 1,017 from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas. This study is a by-product of a project aided by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

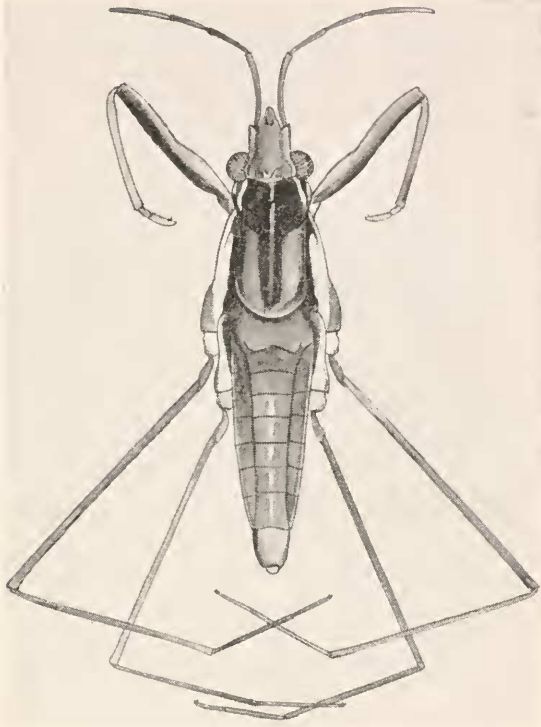


FIG. 1. Dorsal view of a wingless male of *Gerriselloides brachynotus* (Horváth)

**GERRISELLOIDES** nov. gen.

(Figures 1 and 2)

Type species of the genus: *Gerriselloides brachynotus* (Horváth)

Spindle shaped gerrids. Antennae and beak short. Third segment of beak barely reaching mesosternum. Pronotum short but covering mesonotum. Median longitudinal sulcus of metanotum absent. Mesosternum relatively short; compared to metasternum only about twice as long. Metasternum long, with omphalium and omphalial groove reaching metaacetabula. Rela-

tive length of hind tibia to tarsus shorter than in any species of *Gerris*. Middle and hind legs relatively stout.

There are other gerrids that have a short pronotum, as in *Eurygerris*, but it does not reach the posterior margin of the

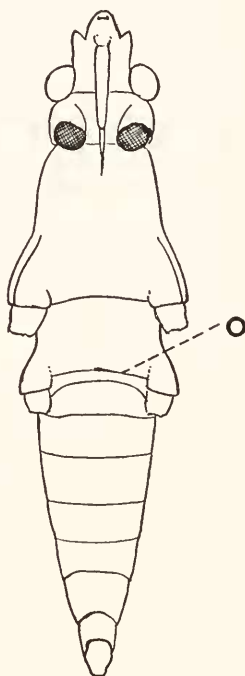


FIG. 2. Ventral view of a male of *Gerriselloides brachynotus*. (Horváth). O is the omphalial groove.

mesonotum in those species. The short mesosternum is a striking character. In no species of *Gerris* is the mesosternum less than two and a quarter times as long as the metasternum. The omphalial groove is also a generic character in the Gerridae, either all species of a genus have it as in *Cylindrostethus*, *Potamobates* and *Brachymetra* etc., or they all lack it.